Me was for Defending the Constitutional Rights of the Mosse, but when the Stee-teral Commission was Passed he Pels It to be his Buty to Carry Out the Law-An Assectation of Union Voterans formed to Protect the Monse Against Vi-WASHINGTON, April 27 .- The following ap-

mears in the Washington Sunday Garette:
"Since the death of Samuel J. Randall the ress of the country has done greater justice to his remarkable career than it meted out to while living, as is the custom, but here and there one hears allusions far from complimentary to one great crisis in his official life. when the fate of parties and perhaps of the country seemed to hang upon his decision. I allude to the time when the majority of the Democrats deemed it right-and the writer agreed and still agrees with them in that onin-20n-to prevent the consummation of the counting in of Haves by retarding the official announcement of his election.

Now one thing is certain, up to the time of the decision of the electoral commission in the Florida case Mr. Randall was surely acting mpon a prearranged plan to which Mr. Hewitt had given his consent, and to which, however Peluctantly, the overwhelming majority of the statement of the case will make this clear.

When the polls closed in November, 1876, Tilden's election was conceded by all except a few determined and resolute Republicans. Then flashed over the wires that bold despatch prepared by one Chandler and signed by another, announcing that 'Hayes has 185 votes and is elected.' Immediately thereafter the local campaign club of Washington assembled its executive committee and prepared a programme for the celebration of the election of Tilden and Hendricks. The prosed affair was widely advertised, the clubs of the adjoining States of Maryland and Virginia were invited to participate, and arrangements set in progress for the assembling at the capital of 20,000 men to give prominence to the demonstration.

The papers took up the cry at once that something sinister was intended. The New Nork Herald announced that the demonstration was a menace: that under its cover thousands of lawless spirits would assemble at the capital, and that the vaults of the Treasury would be broken open and sacked. And still had been communicated with, and gave his reement to the programme.

"In the midst of the preparations, however. there was ominous silence in New York. Not a word of encouragement came from him in whose behalf the demonstration was to be

whose behalf the demonstration was to be made. Communicated with upon the subject, through his nephew Pelton, the word was not given either to halt or to advance.

"Troops began to assemble at Washington, though in numbers so insignificant that their presence was scarce a factor in the matter. Application was made to Gen. Babcock for permission to use the public grounds, and, after some delay, was granted. Similar appeal to the Chief of Police for the usual detail received the same approval. All was getting ready for the display.

"At last one morning came a letter from the

the display.

"At last one morning came a letter from the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee advising against the celebration. The Democracy, it said (I speak from memory), could afford to await the official declaration of the votes of disputed Nataes, and it were best not hold a celebration, since disturbances might arise, troops be called out, and innocent blood be shed!

"Etthes this area."

blood be shed!

"Either this came with the knowledge of Mr.
Tilden, or else Mr. Hewitt, whose brain conceived and whose hand signed the letter of directions, deceived those who submitted to his
views. And so this demonstration was abandoned. When Gen. Martin T. McMahon suggested to the National Committee in New York
that the vigorous policy of holding similar
meetings throushout the country be adopted,
he was, so to speak, rebuked by Mr. Barnum,
the successor of Mr. Hewitt. So much for the
prejude.

he was, so to speak, rebuked by Mr. Barnum, the successor of Mr. Hewitt. Bo much for the prelude.

When Congress was about to assemble then the policy of cowardice had already been insugurated in New York, though but few Democrats, and Mr. Handall not of their number, had been let into the secret. All eyes then turned to him as a leader possessing the bold and resolute qualities that would steer the course that seemed so sure—the constitutional way, long disused, but nevertheless still certain to lead the Democratic candidate to the Seat to which the House would elect him. That was the policy of the members of the House,

"A delegation, composed of gentlemen not therefore supporters of Randall for the Speakership, called upon him. What will you do if elected Speaker? was asked. The reply was quick and bold: 'I am for a policy of courage. If it is to be a policy of cowardice I am not a candidate.' On this belief he was elected, and to this purpose I believe he adhered until the final question came for him to decide upon his own conscience as to his duty under the law he was called upon to administer.

"Now comes another phase of the matter. Having prevented the bold and manly resort to public assemblages, the play for position began. As Sepator Edmunds of Vermont, the master hand which engineered the Electoral Commission, and jured on the Democrats with false lights, wrote at the time to a complaining gan. As Sepator Edmunds of Vermont, the master hand which engineered the Electoral Commission, and lured on the Democrate with false lights, wrote at the time to a complaining constituent: 'The Republican party was in the valley of the shadow of death.' Nothing but Democratic timidity could help it out. The Commission was created with the hope in Mr. Hewitt's breast that the eight-to-seven would be on the Democratic side, and that David Davis would do for Samuel J. Tilden what 'Allunde Joe' afterward accomplished for Rutherford B. Hayes. The great mass of Democratic she and had faith in its ultimate success, but to the guiding hands in New York, who had suppressed popular demonstration, the thing was to secure the selection of Mr. Davis, wi'n whom they deemed their case secure. Up to this time New York was andent in pressing the electoral commission scheme upon Democrats of the House and Senate, through one of the most assute and cunning lawyers of the country-Mr. David Dudley Field—who was judged to be the direct representative of Mr. Hewitt, the Chairman of the National Commistee.

"When Davis was taken out of the court and put into the Benate a change was first observed in the New York contingent. Hewitt steadily adhered to the 'peace policy,' and clamored for the carrying out of the Electoral Commission law. The smaller fry-Peiton, Ring, and the crowd that had swarmed in Liberry street, and infested the Everett House—eame down to Washington, however, and did their best to arrest the count. They had played, as they thought, with loaded dice were really in the hands of their opponents they ound that the landed dice were really in the hands of their opponents they found that the landed dice were really in the hands of their opponents they found that the landed dice were really in the hands of their opponents they found that the landed dice were really in the hands of their opponents they found that the landed they had been acqueed into abandoning the Constitu-

the hands of their opponents they cried out against it.

The honest members of the House, who had been seduced into abandoning the Constitutional method of election by the House, at the coereion of New York, were then divided into three classes. Those who believed with Randall that the law was, as it were self-executing; those who believed that it required the affirmative action of the House to execute it, which they were justified in withholding, and a few who believed that Hayes was sure to be seated, and that some advantage might be gained for their people by assisting in the peaceful declaration of his election. There was yet another class, of which Mr. liewitt was the chief, who had been for a policy of cowardice from the beginning, for a policy of cunning in the middle, and for a policy of cowardice at the end. To this class, I have every reason to believe, Mr. Randall had been elected Speaker and the discussion was angry over the breach of the land before the covered to the or the control of the land before the covered the the covered the land before the covered the land before the covered the land before the covered the covered the covered the land before the covered the covered the covered the covered the covered that the covered the co

the end. To this class, I have every reason to believe, Mr. Handali never did belong.

"When Mr. Handali never did belong.

"When Mr. Handali never did belong.

"When Mr. Handali have been elected Speaker and the discussion was angry over the breadth of the land, before the electoral device had been conceived; when Ferry of Michigan was famous as the man who was to count in Hayes, without regard to the House of Representatives; when, on the other hand, Conkling had tacity agreed that the House was the arbiter and Edmunds had pronounced the right of a Vice-Fresident pro tem. To make a President an absurdity—then an association of Union veterans was formed, at the head of which was Gen. John M. Corse, with allied associations in the several States. Gen. Martin T. McMahon is living to speak for those of New York: so can Gen. Corse speak for the condition of the association in the country at large. As for the one organized in the District of Columbia it was no more holiday affair. It was not very large, but it certainly was determined. Its folls are now before the writer.

Of this organization Mr. Randall knew the purpose. That purpose was to protect the House against violence in case the House should proceed to exercise the Constitutional right to elect a President, as it had done in a similar case years before. He was consulted with at all times, the desensive points of the building were examined, and estimates made of the number of men that would be required to hold it against the troops that could be brought against it, and had the occasion arisen would undoubtedly have played the bold part of delender of the Constitutional rights of the fluids as the writer believes, with firmness and intrepidity. If he falled afterward to do what was expected of him when the crisis came, who is there that can stand between him and his conscionce and say that he did not act from the full belief that it was aligned the interpreted it? For one, he never got support of mine for the Speakership after that each of the sectoral comm

his chief, and notwithstanding his many turn-lags and twistings uses 'his and other subjects has since been honored by the Democrats of the great city of New York. His name is Abra-ham Stevens Hewitt. " DUNCAN B. WALEER."

THE LINE OF THE ARMY.

A Bemarkable Project of Beorganisation for the Military Establishment WASHINGTON, April 27.-Taking as a basis the elaborate bill of Congressman Wheeler of Alabama to define the line of the army and increase its afficiency, and the bill of Concreasman Cutcheon to provide for lineal promotions and examinations, the House Military Committee has constructed a scheme which would involve a general redistribution of the nilitary forces.

It is true that under this bill the number of infantry regiments remains at twenty-five and the number of cavalry regiments at ten as now. But the artillery regiments are increased from five to seven, and there is to be also a regiment of engineers, consisting of not more than twelve companies, officered by the engineer corps. Then the infantry is to have the three-battalion organization, like the cavalry and artillery, and this would add two companies to each regiment, or fifty in all. The twenty-four batteries of the two new artillery regiments would make seventy-four new companies in all. There are also now only four companies in the engineer battalion. and there might be twelve under this bill, in which case the total number of new companies

would be eighty-two. Since there is no provision for an increase of the present maximum number of enlisted men. it is evident that these new companies must be formed, as to their rank and file, out of existing ones. It is also evident that a large numper of additional officers must be provided, including all the field officers for two artillery regiments, fifty new infantry Majors, or two for each regiment, since at present an infantry regiment only contains one, and a great many company officers.

The first step taken to accomplish these valous purposes is that of authorizing the President to redistribute the enlisted men of the army among the several branches of the line. as the good of the service may require. The

as the good of the service may require. The next step, which is provided for by section 5 of the bill, is even more effective to accomplish the purpose sought:

The President may, is his discretion, consolidate the sulested men assigned to any regiment into such number of companies as can be fully officered by the number of officers who are usually on duty with the regiment thus leaving a number of companies proportionate to she number of cofficers who are habitually absent on defacted service, without enlisted men, in time of peace, so that all the organizations in actual service shall have their full complement of efficers and men generally present for duty.

Thus the practical way of accompiliating the

ate to the number of officers who are habitually absent on defached service without enlisted men, in time of peace, so that all the organizations in actual service shall have their full complement of effects and man generally present for duty.

Thus the practical way of accomplishing the object without increasing the present enlisted maximum of 25,000 is to retain only a cadre organization for a part of the companies in one or more of the arms. Probably this would be effected by leaving one battallon of each regiment at least in the infantry, and perhaps also in the cavalry and artillery, without enlisted men, while the officers belonging to that battalion would be detailed to other companies of the regiment for temporary service, or to the many assignments now required of company officers, such as staff duty, the instruction of colleges and seminaries, and so on. It is possible that the needs of the new forts and batteries would require that the full artillery strength should be preserved, and, in fact, were this not the case, there would be no reason for the increase of the artillery regiments to seven, which has already been independently done in a bill for the purpose that has passed the House and been favorably reported in the Senate. But the infantry under this bill would presumably have, on the average, only two battalions manned, while the eavalry might possibly also be consolidated into two battalions or eight troops for ordinary and constant service. One good effect of this arrangement would be to make the companies and troops stronger in their enlisted force, without increasing the aggregate of enlisted strength above the present legal maximum. The bill also provides that for the engineer regiment the President may fix the number of companies, not exceeding twolve, and doubtless he would not increase it to more than eight, forming two battalions.

The next question is as to have one Captain, one First Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant, may promotion a the proposition of a single to the artillery,

course, would naturally object to that mode of solving the difficulty, as it would not afford as many promotions.

Section 7 of the bill contains Gen. Cutcheon's plan for extending to Lieutenants the promotion by seniority now enjoyed by all other grades below the rank of Brigadier-General. This is in the interest of justice. A further provision requires that an officer below the rank of Major can only be promoted after passing a satisfactary examination. If he fails from physical incapacity he is to be put on the relired list, and he may enjoy the same privilege if professionally unfit, provided he served as an officer or enlisted man in the Union army. This provision would require a very large increase of the retired list, as it is now worded, but that portion of this bill could easily be left for further consideration. So also could the provision for transferring field officers in each arm from one regiment to another, and for giving all commissions hereafter in the arm and not in a particular regiment, although there are some arguments for the latter of these propositions.

tiese propositions.

Looked at as a whole, the bill has several promising features, but is handleapped somewhat by the introduction of provisions which might hardly succeed if discussed and acted upon as separate measures.

#### Funeral of Frank Richmond,

The funeral services of James E. Twitchell. better known as Frank Richmond, the lecturer f Buffalo Bill's Wild West, took place at

his brother-in-law. Frank Richmond had a wonderful voice. It was a clear, rich baritone, full and round, of great power and penetration. Several times. it is said, efforts were made to secure his services as Recording Clerk in the House of Representatives. In the fall of 1882 he took

Representatives. In the fall of 1882 he took the position of lecturer for the Wild West, and was with the show in Barcelons. Spain, at the time of his death there last January. Thousands who have beard him at the great openair show have been struck with the ease and distinctness with which every syllable he uttered could be understood.

While in London this voice attracted the attention of Dr. Mackenzie, the throat specialist, who attended Emperor Frederick of Germany. Dr. Mackenzie made a special examination of Richmond's throat and vocal apparatus, and pronounced them the most singularly developed he had ever seen.

Before his connection with the Wild West Richmond was an actor. He was a son of the late Dr. Henry Twitchell of Williamsburgh.

#### Trified With the Evangellot,

At the recent revival services in Jersey City conducted by Evangelist B. Fay Mills, cards were given out to be filled in by converts with their names, addresses, and the names of the churches of which they desired to become members. The filled-in cards were returned to the evangellat every night, and he distributed them among the clergymen acdistributed them among the cleraymen according to the church proference expressed on
the cards. The clergymen agreed to call at
the addresses on the cards and complete the
work of salvation. They have been doing it
ever since the meetings closed. At the addresses given on about one in every five cards
they have found either a vacant lot, a stable, or
a factory: that the person whose name was on
the card had been dead for several years, that
he never lived at the address, or that he had
moved away years before. Sometimes the
name of the same person is written on several
cards.

Climbing Popocatepetl Again.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27, via Galveston. Prof. Heilprin, the Philadelphia scientific man, were'y the measurements made by him on his recent trip. The director of the observatory thinks that the professor's observations were all right, but that he erred in making his cal-culations. AWAY WITH THE TRUSTEES.

PIEWS OF LEGISLATORS ABOUT THE MISMANAGED BRIDGE.

Senator Jacobe Hopes to Mayo Mis Mill

Passed by the Scuate by To-night-The Birkett Bill May be Tacked on It. A Sun reporter called yesterday on a number of the Senstors and Assemblymen who represent the city of Brooklyn in Albany to get their views concerning the Jacobs Bridge bill. with the amendments which the bridge trustees have tacked on it since THE SUN began to show the absolute necessity for an immediate improvement in the present short sighted and dangerous methods of handling the bridge traffic. Senator Jacobs, in whose name the bill now before the Senate stands, hopes to have it passed by the Upper House by to-night. We want to have every interest satisfied." said the Senator yesterday afternoon. "and we

are ready to accept any amendment which will result in general satisfaction." What is your opinion of the amendment proposing a Board of experts, whose unaninous vote shall be necessary to adopt a plan for handling the traffic?"

"As far as I can see now it is the best thing that can be done under the circumstances. We are not experts ourselves, in the Legislature, and cannot say what the best plan adapted to the bridge would be. We have done our part, however, I believe, when we have the Mayors of the two cities each appoint an expert to represent them in this Board. If a decision is arrived at in the various plans submitted, it, of course, must be a unanimous one, and consequently Mayors Grant and Chapin would undoubtedly exercise great care in their selection, as the public would hold them responsible if incompetent men were chosen, who decided on a make-shift plan."

"Does the appointment of Superintendent Martin at the head of this board practically to pass on his own plans meet with your approval." are not experts ourselves, in the Legislature,

"Does the appointment of Superintendent Martin at the head of this board practically to pass on his own plans meet with your approval?"

"Well. Martin ought to know just what the bridge neens, and he ought to have a voice in the board. If the other two experts are in favor of a plan to which he objects. Superintendent Martin will be held strictly accountable for the resulting delay.

"I realize fully the need of prompt action on account of the many dangers which acompany a trip across the bridge under the present system, and the quicker we do our own part in the Legislature the sooner will our responsibility for the present serious state of affairs be removed. The Senate is anxious to pass a bill which shall be satisfactory to all. There hasn't been the slightest Indication that politics are to have anything to do with the bridge legislation. After the bill has become a law the drift of public opinion can be determined better, and the responsibility will be placed where it belongs."

According to Senator Jacobs it is probable that Senator Burket's bill requiring the daily receipts of the bridge to be deposited in the treasuries of New York and Brooklyn will be incorporated with the Jacobs bill.

Assemblyman George L. Weed represents the Twelfth district, in which is included the Twenty-third Ward.

"Those living in the lower districts convenient to the ferries," he said, "don't realize what the bridge means to us in this part of the city. Since the elevated roads have been running out our way we are brought in direct connection with the bridge and the present facilities means a big loss to our property owners. This section of the city would puild up much more rapidly even than it has done if the arrangements on the bridge ween better. As it is, people are driven away from the bridge. In the rush hours, unless I am in unusual hurry. I take the ferry in preference to the bridge. In the time.

Mr. Weed thought that the appointment of a board of experts was the best solution that

rish hours, unless I am in unusual nurry. I take the ferry in preference to the bridge, although it means a considerable difference in time.

Mr. Weed thought that the appointment of a board of experts was the best solution that could be arrived at. But. Martin was, in his judgment, a competent engineer, and his knowledge of the Bridge's needs would make him a proper member of the board.

Assemblyman Adam Scheef told the reporter that he was in perfect accord with Mayor Chapin's ideas of bridge reform.

"What do you think of Supt. Martin's sitting as a judge on his own plans in the board of experts?" asked the reporter.

"It seems to me highly improper that it should be allowed. If I had built a house, and was appointed on a board to test its stability. I wouldn't take very long making up my mind how I should vote.

Assemblyman George Gretsinger said he was with The Sun in its elforts to better the condition of things on the bridge.

"I want to say that I do not approve of the plan to condemn property above Concord street for the bridge. It has been President Howell's pet hobby for a long time to get the bridge terminus as near the City Hall as possible. Since the last extension to Concord street, the place has been an eyesore, and if more is taken it will simply help to ruin the property in the direction of the City Hall? The land so acquired could be used for the storage of cars much more advantageously than in the present yard. A series of tracks could be built for storage purposes at right angles to the main track, and connected with easy curves, as is the case with the yards of the Manhattan elevated road in New York."

Mr. Gretsinger thought it would be botter to have a Board of Experis without Superintendent Martin had the best interests of the bridge at heart.

Senator likestet approved of the general plan of the Jacobs bill.

"The responsibility will be placed finally," he said, "where it belongs—with the Mayors of Receiver and New York. They are the luit.

"The responsibility will be placed finally," he said, "where it belongs—with the Mayors of Brooklyn and New York. They are the individual incresentatives of the people of the two cities, and what the people want should be known through them. I don't think that Superintendent Martin will do anything but for the best, and as for myself I have no objection to him.

"In this whole matter the bridge trustees have been very dilatory. Here we are rushing this bill through the Legislature at the last moment, when the matter ought to have been taken up fully two years ago."

## Apologizes,

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 27.—Sam Jones preached three sermons to-day to audiences of six thousand at each meeting in the Tabernacle. In the afternoon, in a sermon to men. five thousand were present. The evangelist created a sensation and aroused much indignation among the old citizens by denouncing the 20th of May celebration of the Mecklen-burg Declaration of Independence as founded on a myth and nothing but a drunken frolic. The 20th of May is a legal holiday in North

At the sermon to-night Mr. Jones said that of Buffalo Bill's Wild West, took place at Greenwood Cemetery yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Canfield of the Church of Our Father read the service of the Universalist Church and a selection from Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's cration at the grave of his prother-in-law.

#### The Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the ing. Tenth avenue and 187th street. President Je se Seligman presided. These officers were rejected. Fresident, Jesus Seligman: Vice-President, Henry Rice; Treasurer, A. Wolff: trustess, M. Tunka, Emanuel Lehman, Jacob F. Bamberger, John Rau, Henry Newman, Hanry Neustader, Henry S. Alice, Hernan Bamberger, Sennen Bentsen, Henry Neustader, Henry S. Alice, Hernan Bamberger, Sennen Bernhelmen, Jacob W. Highander, Deband, James H. Hoffman, Irving S. Bernheimer, N. Neustade, James H. Hoffman, Irving S. Bernheimer, N. Neustade, James H. Hoffman, Jr., and Louis stern: Secretary, Myer Stern The annual report of the Fredient showed that there are 556 immates of the asyluse, of which 327 are boys, and 228 girls. The receipts for the year were \$ tid. 200, 30, and expenses \$100, 300, 50. The annual appropriations for the year ending April. 1891, are placed at \$110,000. The management of the asylum, under Dr. Baer, the superintendent, and his wife, was endorsed by the Board.

Steve Brodle had an alarm sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday for his wife, Gertrude who left him on April 19 on the eve of their departure fo Mrs. Lord, refused to admit him. He said yesterday Mrs. Lord, refused to admit him. He said yesterday that on last Thursday a hackman told him that he had been fished in Fifteenth street the night before by Mrs. Brodle and another woman, and had taken them to a dyer's at 15 Chrystie street, where Mrs. Brodle had a dress. The driver said that he let the women at the dyer's. Brodle went to the dyer's on Thursday night, and was told that a man had called that evening and taken away his wife's dress. Brodle thinks his wife is at a hotel in the city with her mother. This is the second time she has left Brodle. She went to the toninental Hotel without his knowledge last December, and after three days' absence notified him that she for gave him.

May be More Investigations in Jersey. The New Jersey Senate may appoint another

investigating committee to night Senator Gardner, the Chairman of the Election Investigating Committee, said to a SUN reporter on the day the Assembly appointsaid to a NUN reporter on the day the Assembly appoints
of its opposition committee to investigate election
frauds that if the Assembly had the right to appoint
such a committee when there was no contest the beante
had a right to appoint a committee also, and if it was
found that it had that right it would appoint a commities to night to investigate elections in one or two counties besides Hudson and also to investigate the government in certain municipalities in the State. The counties he referred to were Middleng and Easse, and Jer-

Geo. C. Filmi Co.'s. 106 West 14th st., elegant furni-ture in endless designs all marked at bargain prices. That stores are overgrowided. Room must be here for daily agricule from factory.—deb.

GEN. TRACE PRESENTS A FLAG. He Tells the Children of St. Peter's Parish

A national flag, the gift of Rankin Post, 10. G. A. R., was presented yesterday afternoon by Secretary of the Navy Tracy to the Sunday-school of St. Peter's Catholic Church in Brooklyn. The exercises took place in the Academy Hall, adjoining the church in Hicks street. The members of Rankin Post, Commander Alexander Jeffrey, marched to the bridge and received Naval Post 516 of this city. and the combined posts marched to the Academy. The veterans occupied the two central rows of seats, and were flanked on either side by the children of the school, of whom nearly 2,000 were present, each carrying a small flag. The building was decorated with flage and bunting, and the standards of each post were unfurled in front of the platform, with the beautiful new silk flag, the gift to the school, in the centre.

Secretary Tracy's appearance on the plat-

form with the Rev. Father Pransfoli, the vener-

able rector of St. Peter's, was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, all the children stand-ing and enthusiastically waving their little flags. Secretary Tracy repeatedly bowed his thanks. Among those on the platform were Gen. John B. Woodward, Gen. Philip S. Briggs, ex-Senator John J. Kiernan, Col. Michael Barnett, William Richardson, Gen. Meserole. Rear

thanks. Among those on the platform were
Gen. John B. Woodward. Gen. Philips B. Briggs.
ex-Senator John J. Kiernan. Col. Michael Barnett, William Richardson. Gen. Meserole. Rear
Admiral Braine. commandant of the navy yard;
Col. Michael Cummings. the Rev. Father O'Donobus. ex-Police Captain H. l. Jewett. Police
Captain Escen. Col. John Oakey. Commander
Fatrick L. Flynn of the Naval Poet: and Col.
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Fatrick L. Flynn of the Naval Poet: And Col.
Fatrick L. Flynn of the

barrel of gold."

Master Lopez, a nupil of the school, then recited "The American Flag." and when he got through he was rewarded with applause from the audience and a warm shake of the hand from the gray-haired Naval Secretary. The other exercises included an address by the Rev. John Barry, Father Fransicil's assistant, and the sloging of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Fling Out the Flag" by the children.

MR. KOOPMAN MADE WELCOME. Sent Mome in a Cab from a Harlem Saloo Minus Watch and Money.

Frank Simon, aged 27 years; Martin Mager, aged 24 years; Margaret Lanther, aged 36 years, and Belle Johnson, aged 28 years, were locked up in the East 126th street police station last night. They will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning on a charge of robbing Frederick Koopman, a boss mason, living at 1.016 East 137th street. According to the detectives, Margaret Lanther's husband is doing an eight-year term in Sing Sing. Mrs. Lanther is said to be interested in a saloon at 2.346 Second avenue, although the name of Lenhard is over the door, and the license is in another man's name. On Friday Mr. Koopman received \$200 on a note. He landed in this saloon at 9 o'clock that night with this money in his pocket. His vest pocket contained a silver watch valued at \$40. The saloon is in a two-story house occupied by Mrs. Lanther, Belle Johnson bires a furnished room in the house, and was on hand to help entertain Koopman. He remained until 1 o'clock in the morping, when he was prety well under the influence of liquor. The people in the saloon sent around to the Mount Morris stables for a cab. When it arrived Koopman was bundled into it, and the cabman. Oscar Wall, was told to drive him to 188th street. Lenhard is over the door, and the license is in

Oscar Wall, was told to drive him to 188th street.

"Any one up there will tell you where he lives, but if you should be unable to find his address dump him out there and let him find his way home." Wall was told.

Wail, however, found Koopman's residence, and took him to it. Koopman paid him and went to bed. When he awoke he found that he had been robbed of his watch and \$150 cash.

He appealed to the poice, and Simon, who is bartender in the saloon, was arrested by Detective Rosa. Simon was remanded in the Hailem Court yesterday. Detectives Price, Mott and Ross found Koopman's watch in possession of a dealer in second-hand articles in 123d street, near Second arenus. He bought it of Martin Mager of 213 East 110th street, he sald. Mager was arrested, and said that Mrs. Lanther had given him the watch to dispose of. The other arrests followed.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Oswego, N. Y., April 27 .-- A social meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held here to-day. About 500 engineers were present, including Grand Chief P. M. Arthur. They came from all points between Boston and Chicago, principally on special Boston and Chicago, principally on special trains. The affair was in charge of Division 152 of this city, and the visitors were handsomely entertained. A secret meeting was held at Knights of Pythias Hali in the morning, but no important business was considered. The nublic meeting was held in the Academy of Music, and was presided over by Patrick Fennell, known as "Shandy Maguire." the Brotherhood poet. Two thousand persons were present. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. E. H. Lovett, pastor of the West Baptist Church. Addresses were made by Chief Arthur. Patrick Fennell, Col. F. B. White, and the Hon. C. N. Bulger. The visitors left at 6 P. M. The next meeting will be held in Wilmington, Del. on May 18,

Court Calendars This Bay.

for the term. Telai Trans-Parts L. H., and HI.-&dlourned for the levem.
Common Firms.—Install Trans.—Adjourned for the
term. Firms.—Nos. 4. 7. Equity Trans.—Case
unfluished Nos. 15. 65. Telai Trans-Fart I.—Case on
will of Marby G. Lene. No enlendar. Fart IL—adwill of Marby G. Lene. No enlendar. Fart IL—adintered for the term.—Carr Court.—Levent Trans.—Appears from orders and
loderments. Species Trans.—Solions. Trans.—Term.—
Parts 1. 11. and 111.—Adjourned for the term. Fart
IV.—Special calandar.

THE IMPENDING SILVER INPLATION.

Everything continues to indicate that Congress will very soon pass the bill for increasing the Government purchases of sliver to 4,500,000 ounces per month, and for issuing market price. The extreme silver men make a show of opposing the measure in the latest form in which it has been agreed upon by the Republicans of both Houses, because it does not formally place silver on the same footing as gold, but I can hardly believe that they are in earnest. They can have no reasonable ground for expecting the passage of any bill embodying their views, and still less of overcoming the Presidential veto which it would be sure to encounter. They will, therefore, after much talk, accept, I presume, what is offered them. and await a more convenient season for de-manding further concessions. On the other hand, the advocates of the single gold standard seem to be apathetic, and to regard the proposed bill as inevitable. Their constituents, here in New York, at least, have not urged them to oppose it; the party in power favors it, so that it can hardly fail to become a law.

Of the probable effect of the measure in raising the market price of silver, the public evidently takes the view which I presented in dis cussing the subject last Monday. During the week sliver has advanced in this city from about \$1,03 per ounce to \$1.07 per ounce, and in London from 46 pence per ounce to 49 pence per ounce, our quotations being for pure silver, and those of London for silver eleventwelfths fine. As soon as the proposed bill is passed and signed, and still more when it is put fairly into operation. I expect to see a further rise in the price of the metal, and I cannot see why it should not go to at least \$1.25 per ounce within a year.

Other kinds of merchandise, as well as silver will also rise in price, though not to the same extent, because they will not be made artificially scarce as silver will be. They will only profit by the increase in the volume of currency, resulting from the issue of Government notes against the silver purchased, and this cause will work very slowly. Still, in the end it is sure to tell. Money is a commodity as much as the commodities for which it is given in exchange, and an increase in the supply of it cannot fail to lower its exchangeable value. Every sale of goods for money is at the same time a sale of money for goods, and the more money there is in the market, the less it will bring.

Ultimately, too, the amount of silver stored up in the Treasury and the quantity of Government notes issued against it will become so large in proportion to the stock of gold in the country that silver will take the place of gold as the standard of value, and prices will be measured in silver as they are now measured in gold. Exactly how soon this result will be reached, it is not easy to say. The nation is growing in population, wealth, and business and it therefore will need for circulation a continually increasing quantity of money. Industry and ingenuity are also steadily tending to increase the production all sorts of commodities and thus to diminish their price. Besides, the national bank circulation is gradually disappearing and making room for money of another kind. But. sooner or later, we shall arrive at a condition of things in which prices, measured in our money, will be higher here for most commodities than they are in other parts of the world, and then the rest of the world will strive to profit by the difference. Europe particularly will send its products here for sale, and, since gold will be the cheapest thing that it can get in exchange, it will take our gold and carry it home. Whenever this happens, gold will to be with us a measure of prices, and will become mere merchandise, as silver builton has been for the past few years. In its place sliver will be our sole standard of value, as it now is in Mexico, South America, Austria, and India, Of course, if, at an earlier period, the silver men succeed in opening our mints to the free and unrestricted coinage of silver under the law as it stood previous to 1873, we shall reach the silver basis so much the sooner. Whenever the owners of silver all over the world can send it here and get for sixteen ounces of it an ounce of gold, they will do it to the utmost possible extent. We shall take their silver and they will

I know very well that the advocates of the ree coinage of silver contend that because Germany and the Latin Union maintained for years the ratio between gold and silver of 15% to 1, we shall still more easily maintain the ratio of 16 to 1. My answer is that the maintenance of the ratio of 15% to 1 in Europe lasted only so long as the relative supply of the two metals made it possible, and that as soon as the diminishing supply of gold materially changed the ratio of its market value to that of silver the Latin Union had to stor coining silver, and has never since dared to resume it. At the same time I freely concede that whenever this country discards gold and accepts silver in its place, it will throw upon the European market such an enormous mass of gold that it will fall considerably in exchangeable value, and that then our silver dollars, instead of being worth as bullion, say, 75 cents in gold, may be worth 90 cents or more in gold. But this, too, is a point that the future sione can settle, and I am not disposed to dogmatize upon it. I insist only that the effeet of the impending silver bill will be to raise the prices of commodities considerably. and in this I understand that most silver men agree with me.

The truth is that, as I have often pointed out, the clamor for the restoration of silver to its place as money at the valuation of 16 to 1 arises chiefly from producers who are at the same time debtors, and who expect by the increased price which their products will bring under a silver standard to discharge their debts with a smaller quantity of such products than is now required for the purpose. The Western farmers and Southwestern planters particularly, who bought their land and mortgaged it before the commencement of the prevailing era of low prices, are anxious for a restoration of high prices to relieve them of the increased burden which the decline has imposed upon them. From this quarter comes a pressure upon Western and Southwestern Con gressmen which few people here at the East properly estimate, and which accounts for the unanimity with which legislation in favor of silver has been agreed upon. No representa-tive from a Western agricultural district will dare go back to his constituents without having done something to relieve them from the load of debt which they are now carrying, and the passage of the proposed silver bill is obvi-

ously calculated to have this effect. The Western wheat growers, more than any other agriculturists, are looking hopefully to the expected rise in the market price of silver. Not only will their wheat ultimately bring an increased price under the proposed law, but the resulting immediate rise in silver will, they expect, discourage the growth of the cereal in India, and thus improve their own European market. The more the rupee is worth in gold the fewer rupees per bushel will the British consumer pay for Indian wheat, and, since all debts and taxes in India are payable in rupees, the wheat growers of that country will, like our Western farmers at present. find wheat less profitable to them than it was. and will take to raising other crops. Thus the British market will be freed from a certain amount of competition which now interferes with the sale of American wheat and our farmers will get higher prices for their product. I cannot belp suspecting that the extent to which this result will be accomplished is much overrated, but many sensible people are convinced that it is not, and I will not say that they are wrong. If wheat should, as they expeet rise in the British market as a consequence of the rise in silver, our other food products cannot fail to rise somewhat also, and thus the benefit of the improvement will

As to the legitimate effect of the impending pill upon stocks and bonds. I am not so clear in my mind. In the first flush of the excitement caused by the rise in commodities there will I can see, be considerable speculation on the Stock Exchange, and prices will advance there, but I doubt whether the advance will be "Purity-Strength - Perfection"

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able, principal and interest, in a depreciated currency is worth no more in that currency than it was when the currency was more valuable. Nor will the increase in the supply of currency lower the rate of interest and thus tend to raise the value of investments made at the rates now prevailing. The demand for money, and, consequently, the rate of interest, is regulated by the quantity needed for the uses to which money can be put, and when prices rise the quantity of money needed for the same amount of business rises with it. So. too, unless an increased volume of currence and higher prices so atimulate business that the railroads will earn more money than they are now earning and pay larger dividends. there is no reason why railroad stocks should advance. Perhaps manufacturing stocks will be more favorably affected, but they will have to contend with higher raw materials, higher

wages, and larger expenses generally. The effect of the measure which will be reached last is a rise in the price of labor. When food has risen, and with it clothing and fuel and all other articles of general consump tion, wages will have to rise, too, and this rise will again react upon the cost of production of other things, and finally complete the estab lishment of the new level of money values This was the way that our depreciated paper money worked during the war, and the depre ciation of the money standard now proposed must necessarily do the same. The laboring man will get more dollars for his labor and will pay more dollars for living expenses, and he will thus be neither better nor worse off than he was before

To sum it all up: The first effect of the impending silver inflation will be, as I showed last Monday, to raise the price of silver; next to raise the price of all kinds of other commodities, beginning with wheat; then, in a measure, to put up stocks, and, finally, to raise wages. While the process is going on it will make it easier for debtors who own property to pay their debts, and it will correspondingly deprive creditors of a portion of what is now owing to them. The miners of silver will also temporarily profit by the artificial demand for their product created by the Government purchases of it. but after a while the increase of wages and supplies will neutralize this advantage, and for them and for everybody else things will come back practically to where they are now. MATTHEW MARSHALL

#### CHASE OF A SMUGGLER.

Customs Inspector Anderson Bags Cigars, Money, and Man.

The steamship Antonio Zambrana, from Baracoa, made her first trip to this port on Saturday, and was moored to the dock at Pier 14. East River. Customs Inspector Anderson late on Saturday night was passing Pler 14 when he saw a man leave the steamship and hasten toward South street with a big parcel. He gave chase. Pursued and pursuer ran up South street for a block or more, and Anderson caught his man. The fellow dropped his bundle, and while the inspector was taking charge of it got away again. Anderson was alone, and concluded to go back to the nier with his bundle and see if any more bundles were coming ashore. He met a friend on his way back, and the two stood in the shadow of the steamer to await developments. To the surprise of the Custom House ofleer, he saw approaching the very man from whom he had taken the bundle. As seon as Anderson stepped out and placed his hand on the man's shoulder the latter said:

"Yes, I came back to square things. This will pay you for your trouble," at the same time taking a roll of greenbacks of small denomination from his pocket, and handing the money to the officer. Anderson took the money, tore the corner off each bill," and collared the man again. o gave chase. Pursued and pursuer ran un

man again.

The prisoner was taken to the Old slip station house and locked up. He said he was Diederich Lond, ship chandler at 13 Water street. The bundle contained ten packages of eigars. Lond will be arraigned this morning before Commissioner Shields.

#### Sat Up for a Thief and Got Him.

Bennett & Sloan, tea dealers at 44 West froadway, have missed cigars, which they also deal in, and also several gold watches. Suspecting that the things were stolen after business hours. Mr. Sloan and things were stolen after business hours, Mr. Sloan and one of his cierks remained behind when the premises were closed up on Saturday, and secreting themselves, lay in wait for the thief. They had not to wait long. Prederick Tompke, aged 10 a former employee, presently smeared from the elevator shaft and becan pick ing up class and a watch or two which had been left conveniently athand as a decoy. They pounce upon him, and, summoning a policeman, had him arrested. He was held in \$1,000 ball in the Tomks Police Court seaterface.

#### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises.... 5 Q | Fun sets.... 6 55 | Moon sets... 2 22 Fandy Hook. 1 23 | Gov. Island. 2 03 | Hell Gate... S 53 Arrived-Sunnar, April 27.

Regyptian Monarch, Irvin, London.
68 City of Bichmond, Land, Liverpool.
68 City of Atlanta, Dole, West Point, Va.
68 City of Atlanta, Dole, West Point, Va.
68 City of Augusta, Flaher, Savannah,
68 Carandotte, Walker, Newport News.
68 Carandotte, Walker, Newport News.
68 Carandotte, Walker, Newport News.
68 Adrondack, Sansom, Jacmel.
68 Herman Wister, Hailett, Hoston.
68 Crama, Hockwell Cape Haytien,
68 Flance, Baker, Santos.
68 Ehodoro, Dwyer, Newport.

Sa Gellert, from New York, at Hamburg Sa La Gascogne from New York, at Haw Sa Servia, from New York, at Queenatov SAILED PROM POSSIGN PORTS. Sa Arizona, from Queenstown for New York. Sa Umbria, from Queenstown for New York. CUTGOING STRANSHIPS

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City of Birmingham, Savannah ..... Sati Iv-morrow. Alaska, Liverpool....... INCOMING STRANSHIPS. Due To-day. Queenstown.
Oueenstown.
Bremen
Havre
Movile
Havre La Normandie. Due Turnicy, April 29. ..... Gibraltar ...... Southamptom Due Wednesday, April 30. Due Thursday, May 1. Southampion Queenstown ntossu Antwerp
Amsterdam
Bavre
Bramen
Ousenstown

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MERRITT-SCHUYLER,-On Saturday, Avell

20, by the Rev. D. C. Forter, Edward Reeve Merritt and Leila, daughter of James Alfred Rousevelt.

ABAMM.-Killis B. eldest son of Safford and Elizabeth Lawther Adams, aged 8 years and 3 months.

Funeral services on Monday, April 28, from residence, 445 East 87th st. CAREY .- Andrew Carey, in the 77th year of his

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 317 East 10th at., to-day at 2 P. M.

CAVANAGH, - On Saturday, April 26, James, broth er of Patrick and the late Owen Cavanagh, in the 634 year of his age. Belatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 132 East 117th

st., to day at 1 P. M. PERNALD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 24, Jane M., wife of Charles F. Fernald. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at

her late residence, 337 Grand av., Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock this evening. Interment private. FROST.—An anniversary mays of requiem will be celebrated in the Church of the Nativity, Madison et and Classon av. Brooklyn, to-day at 8 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of the late John Frost, SEEEN WALL, Suddenly, on Saturday, April 20,

at 6 A. M., Edward A., beloved son of Henry Green wall, aged 20 years, at the residence of his aunt, Mrs L. Oppenheimer, 50 East 121st st.
Funeral will take place to day at 10 A. M. Friends in wited to attend.

New Orleans Galveston, Houston, and Dallas papers HALLIAM D. -On Friday, April 25, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Roberts, 221 Vernon

av., Brooklyn, John Haillard, aged 50 years. Solemn requiem mass at St. John's Church, Willough-by av., near Lewia, this morning at 10 o'clock. KENNEDY .- On Saturday, April 23, Patrick Kennedy, beloved husband of the deceased Mar man, native of Faith Legg, county Waterford, Ire-

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, April 29, at 0 A. M., from residence of his sister, Mrs. Peter Kiely, 333 Av. A.; thence to the Church of the Epiphany, 2d av. and 22d st., where mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. KING,-On Friday, April 25, Mrs. Mary Ellen King,

widow of Charles King.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 294 12th st., South Brooklyn, this evening at 8 o'clock. MOCH. -At West Chester, N. Y., on Friday, April 23, Mary, wife of Wm. Koch, Sr., aged @ years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respect-fully invited to attend the funeral to day at 20'clock P. M., from St. Peter's Church, West Chester Yonkers at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday April CH

Carriages will meet the 10 A. M. train from the Grand Central Depot. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Interment private. MONTEN. - April 27, Harriet S. Montes. runeral April 30, at 3 P. M., from residence, Clinton place, Hackensack, N. J.

D'BRIEN,-April 27, John J. O'Brien, in the 47 h year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
PN EILL.—On Sunday, April 27, Cornelius O'Neill,

aged 62 years, at his late residence, 184 Bordon av., Long Island City. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tresday at 2 P. M.

New Orieans papers please copy.

PO W ELL.—On Sunday, April 37, Henry Powell, in
the 68th year of his age, at his late residence, 505.

East 118th st., near Pieasant av. Eclatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, April 29, at 2 P. M. sharp.
PRIOR. -- Un April 26, Sarah M. Prior, widow of Dr.

J. N. Prior, aged 51. Funeral private, from her late residence, 504 Gapes av. Brootlyn, to day at 2 P. M.

RIFLEW, -April 25, Edmund M. Biley, the beloved
flusband of Ann T. Pigott, after a short illness.

Funeral from his late residence, 00 West at., Newark, N. J., on Monday, April 28. Mass at Roman Catholic

Church at 9 A. M. Remains will arrive at Desbromes Street Ferry, New York, April 28. Friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral, EOTH (nee Huller) -- Entered into rest on Sunday, April 27, at 2:30 A. M., Catherine, widow of John Roth and beloved mether of Louis and Mary C., in

the 60th year of her age. Relatives and friends, also the New York City Undertakers Association, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 1963 7th av., on Wednesday, April 30, at 9, 30 A. M., thence to St. John the Baptist's Church, 30th st. between 7th and 8th ave., at 10 A. W where a solemn mass of requiem will be cele

brated for the repose of her soul.

YAN. - Suddenly, on Friday, Tinie, eldest daughter of the late Thomas and Phobe Ryan. Belatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 421 West 46th at, to day at 10 A.M. MAUREL.—At his late residence, 158 West 16th st.,

on Saturday, April 20, Auguste Faurel, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St Vincent de Paul's

Church, 33d st., near 6th av., to-day at 9:30 A. M. 88 Y M E. — April 27, at the Glissy House, John Syme. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Special Motices.

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Billiards.